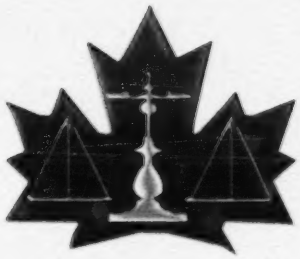
Catalogue no. 85-002-X
ISSN 1209-6393

Juristat

Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2015/2016



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Release date: March 1, 2017

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^{r} revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
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F too unreliable to be published
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Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2015/2016

by Julie Reitano

This *Juristat* article provides an overview of adult correctional services in Canada for 2015/2016. It presents three indicators that describe the use of correctional services: average daily counts, admissions and initial entry. Average counts provide a snapshot of the adult corrections population on any given day; initial entry provides an indication of the number of adults entering the corrections system during the year; and admissions measure the flow of adults through the system by counting adults each time they begin or move to a new type of custody or community supervision (see Text box 1).

The information for this *Juristat* article comes from three correctional services surveys. The Adult Correctional Services Survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey are the sources of admissions data. The Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report provides information on average daily counts. Data coverage for these surveys for some years is incomplete. Exclusions are noted where applicable.

In Canada, the administration of adult correctional services is a shared responsibility between the federal and provincial and territorial governments. The federal system has jurisdiction over adult offenders (18 years and older) serving custodial sentences of two years or more and is responsible for supervising offenders on conditional release in the community (such as parole or statutory release). The provincial and territorial system is responsible for adults serving custodial sentences that are less than two years, those who are being held while awaiting trial or sentencing (remand), as well as offenders serving community sentences, such as probation.

Rate of adults being supervised by the correctional system continues to decline

- In 2015/2016, there were on average 120,568 adult offenders on a given day, in either custody or in a community program[1] (Table 1) among the 11 reporting provinces and territories for which both custody and community data were available. This represents a rate of 438 offenders per 100,000 adult population,[2] a decrease of 3% from the previous year[3] and a decline of 16% compared to 2011/2012.[4]

- In contrast, the number of adults charged with a crime by police in Canada increased 3% between 2014 and 2015. However, between 2011 and 2015, there was a 1% decline in the number of adults charged.[5]

- On a typical day in the federal correctional system in 2015/2016, there were 22,956 adult offenders being supervised, representing a rate of 79 per 100,000 adult population. The federal rate was down 1% from the previous year and down 6% compared to five years earlier.

- A large majority of adults (80%) under correctional supervision in the provinces and territories in 2015/2016 were under community supervision such as probation and conditional sentences. The remaining 20% were in custody.[6]

Adult incarceration rate remains stable

- On an average day in 2015/2016, there were 40,147 adults in custody; 25,405 in provincial and territorial custody and 14,742 in federal custody[7] (Table 1).

- The adult incarceration rate for Canada, which represents the average number of adults in custody (sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention) per day for every 100,000 adults in the population remained stable in 2015/2016 at 139 inmates per 100,000 adults.

- The provincial and territorial adult incarceration rate increased 3% from the previous year to 88 offenders per 100,000 adult population in 2015/2016. The federal incarceration rate declined 4% from 2014/2015 to 51 offenders per 100,000 adult population.

- The provincial and territorial adult incarceration rate increased in 9 of the 13 reporting provinces and territories. The increase in rates ranged from 1% in Ontario to a high of 23% in Yukon. Declines were noted for 3 jurisdictions. The largest decline was reported by Prince Edward Island (-20%).

- The adult incarceration rate varied among the provinces. Manitoba recorded the highest adult incarceration rate at 242 per 100,000 adult population, while Nova Scotia recorded the lowest (62 per 100,000 adult population) (see Text box 2).

Remand continues to exceed sentenced population

- On a typical day, in 2015/2016, there were 14,899 adults held in remand, awaiting trial or sentencing, in comparison to 10,091 adults in sentenced custody in the provinces and territories (Table 2).
- Consistently over the last decade, the remand population has exceeded the sentenced population with adults in remand accounting for 60% of the custodial population in 2015/2016 (Chart 1).[8]
- Within the custodial population,[9] seven in 13 jurisdictions had higher proportions in remand versus sentenced custody; Alberta (70%), Ontario (67%), Manitoba (66%), Yukon (62%), British Columbia (61%), Nova Scotia (58%) and the Northwest Territories (51%).
- In comparison to 2005/2006, the average number of adults in remand was 35% higher in 2015/2016. All provinces and territories[10] experienced increases; however, the largest increases were noted in New Brunswick (+112%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+106%), and Nunavut (+104%).

Most adults under community supervision are on probation

- In 2015/2016, on an average day, in the 11 provinces and territories for which community data were reported, there were 96,087 adult offenders being supervised through community programs such as probation and conditional sentences (Table 1).[11] In addition, Correctional Service Canada supervised an average of 8,215 offenders per day on day parole, full parole, or statutory release.
- Probation is by far the most common supervision program in provincial and territorial corrections. On a typical day in 2015/2016, there were 86,749 adult offenders on probation, representing 90% of the population under supervision in the community and 72% of all adults under correctional supervision in the 11 reporting provinces and territories (Table 2).
- The rate of adult offenders being supervised[12] in the community in the provinces and territories was 349 adults per 100,000 population in 2015/2016 (Table 1), representing a decrease of 4% from the previous year.[13] The rate of federal offenders in community supervision increased 3% to a rate of 28 adults per 100,000 population.

Remand is the first point of contact for many adults entering adult corrections

- Initial entry, which measures the number of adults commencing a period of correctional supervision, provides an indication of new workload. In 2015/2016, there were 83,770 initial entries of adults into correctional services in the five reporting jurisdictions[14] (Table 3). This was about the same as the number of new entries in the previous year. Newfoundland and Labrador reported the largest decrease (-4%) and British Columbia reported the highest increase (+4%) from 2014/2015.
- Remand was the most common point at which adults entered the correctional system in Ontario (53% of initial entries), and New Brunswick (37%).
- Probation was the most common initial entry point in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador (39% and 38% respectively).
- The commencement of bail supervision was the most common point of initial entry in British Columbia (55%), the only reporting province that supervises bail.

Admissions to adult correctional services have remained stable

- Admissions are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community and measure the number of times an adult moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. In 2015/2016, there were 333,196 admissions to federal and to provincial and territorial adult correctional services in the 12 reporting provinces and territories (Table 4).[15] This figure was virtually unchanged from the previous year, but down 6% from five years earlier. Admissions to provincial/territorial corrections accounted for 95% of all admissions to correctional services.

- Among the provinces and territories, admissions to custody increased slightly (+2%) while admissions to community supervision registered a slight decline (-2%) in 2015/2016. Among the reporting provinces and territories,[16] the largest overall decrease in correctional supervision was recorded by Nunavut (-21%). In contrast, the Northwest Territories recorded the largest increase (+21%) (Table 4).

- Federal admissions to custody (sentenced custody and other temporary detention) and to community supervision both increased 1% from the previous year.

Women account for a small proportion of admissions to adult correctional services

- In 2015/2016, 16% of adults admitted to provincial and territorial correctional services[17] were women.[18] Women accounted for a higher proportion of community admissions (20%) than custody admissions (13%) (Table 5).

- In provincial and territorial corrections, women made up a 14% of admissions to remand and 11% of admissions to sentenced custody.

- At the federal level, women accounted for 7% of admissions to custody and 8% of admissions to sentenced custody. Additionally, women represented 7% of admissions to community supervision.

Younger adults account for the majority of admissions

- In 2015/2016, adults under 35 years old[19] accounted for 58% of custodial admissions to provincial and territorial corrections (Chart 2).[20] This was unchanged from five years earlier.

- Custodial admissions to federal correctional services were similar with the majority (52%) of adults admitted being under 35 years of age.

- Younger adults are overrepresented in admissions to adult correctional services given that individuals between 18 and 34 years of age represent 28% of the Canadian adult population.[21]

- Although the custodial population tends to be relatively young, in 2015/2016, custodial admissions for adults 50 years or older were up 22% for federal custody and 7% for provincial/territorial custody in comparison to 5 years earlier.

Aboriginal adults account for one in four admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services

- In 2015/2016, Aboriginal adults[22, 23] were overrepresented in admissions to provincial and territorial correctional services, as they accounted for 26% of admissions[24] while representing about 3% of the Canadian adult population[25] (Table 5). The findings for provincial and territorial custodial admissions (27%) were similar to community admissions (24%).

- Aboriginal adults in federal correctional services accounted for 28% of admissions to custody and 26% to community supervision in 2015/2016.

- The overrepresentation of Aboriginal adults was more pronounced for females than males. Aboriginal females accounted for 38% of female admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody, while the comparable figure for Aboriginal males was 26%. In the federal correctional services, Aboriginal females accounted for 31% of female admissions to sentenced custody, while the figure for Aboriginal males was 23%.

Time spent in provincial/territorial custody continues to be short

- The length of time spent in custody tends to be short. In 2015/2016, more than half (51%) of adult offenders released[26] from remand in the 12 reporting provinces and territories were held for one week or less and more than three-quarters (76%) were held for one month or less (Chart 3).[27]

- In 2015/2016, 30% of adult offenders released from provincial and territorial sentenced custody were there for one week or less, and about six in ten adult offenders (59%) spent one month or less in custody (Chart 3).

- The distribution of time spent in sentenced custody for 2015/2016 was very similar to five years earlier, although the proportion of offenders spending one week or less was somewhat lower (28%) in 2011/2012.

Operating expenditures totalled more than $4 billion in 2015/2016

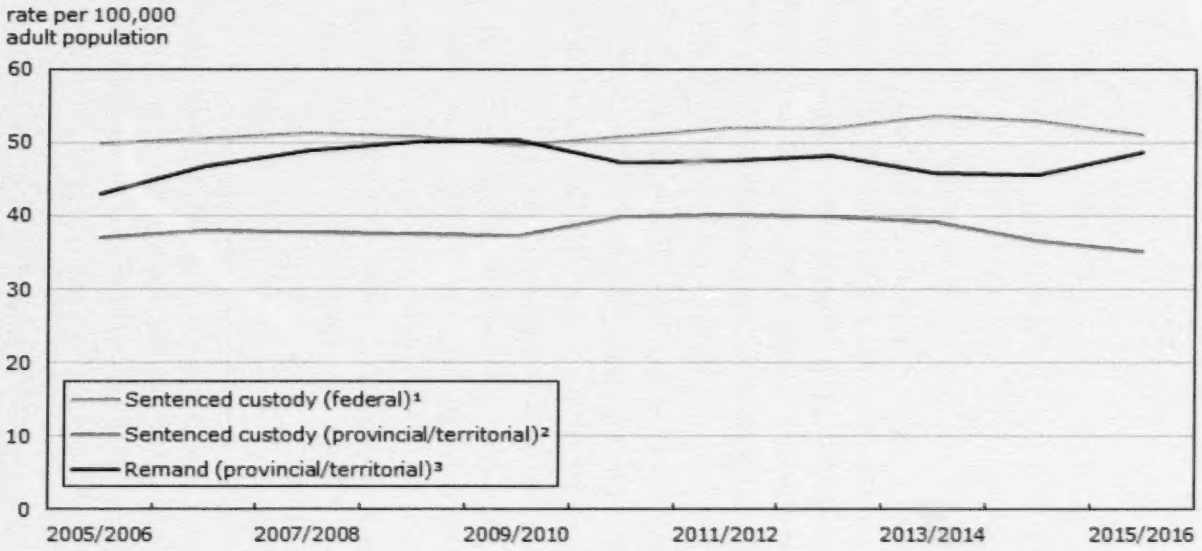
- In 2015/2016, adult correctional services operating expenditures in Canada totalled over $4.6 billion, a decrease of 2% from the previous year after adjusting for inflation.[28] This decline is the result of the decrease in federal expenditures on corrections (-9%) while provincial and territorial spending increased 6% (Table 6).

- Total operating expenditures[29] for correctional services was equivalent to $128 for each person in the Canadian population. Of this amount, a little over half ($62) was spent on federal correctional services, with the remainder being spent for provincial and territorial correctional services (Table 6).

- In the provincial and territorial system, custodial services accounted for 80% of all correctional expenditures in 2015/2016, even though the custodial population accounted for 63% of the total correctional services population. Community supervision services expenditures accounted for 15% of total expenditures (Table 6).

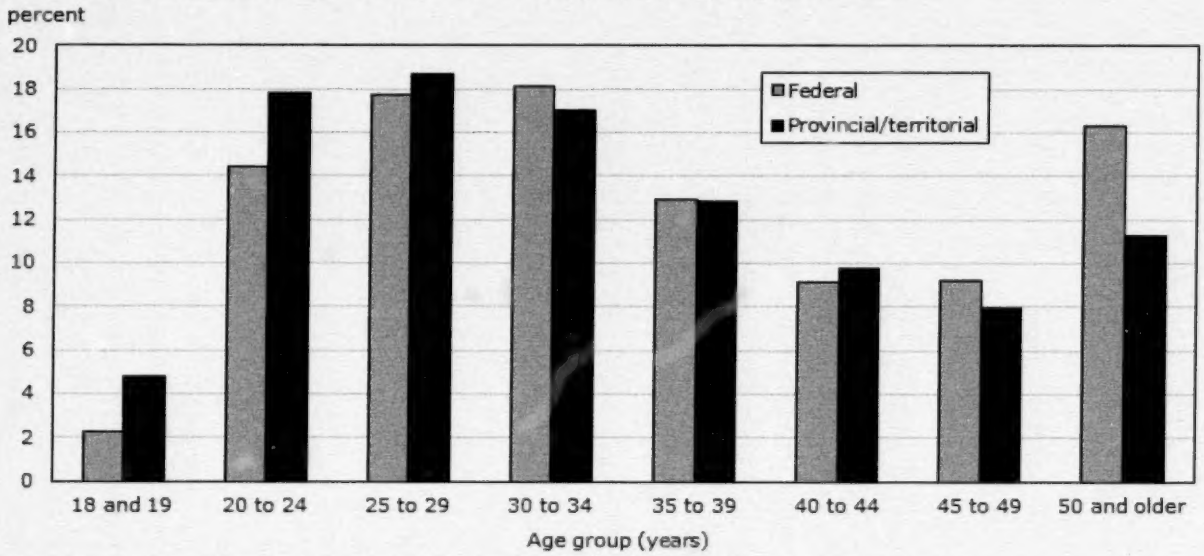
- The costs for keeping adults in custody are typically higher for the federal system. On average, in 2015/2016, institutional expenditures amounted to around $283 per day for federal offenders, compared to about $203 per day for provincial and territorial offenders (Table 6).

Chart 1
Average daily rate of adults in custody, 2005/2006 to 2015/2016



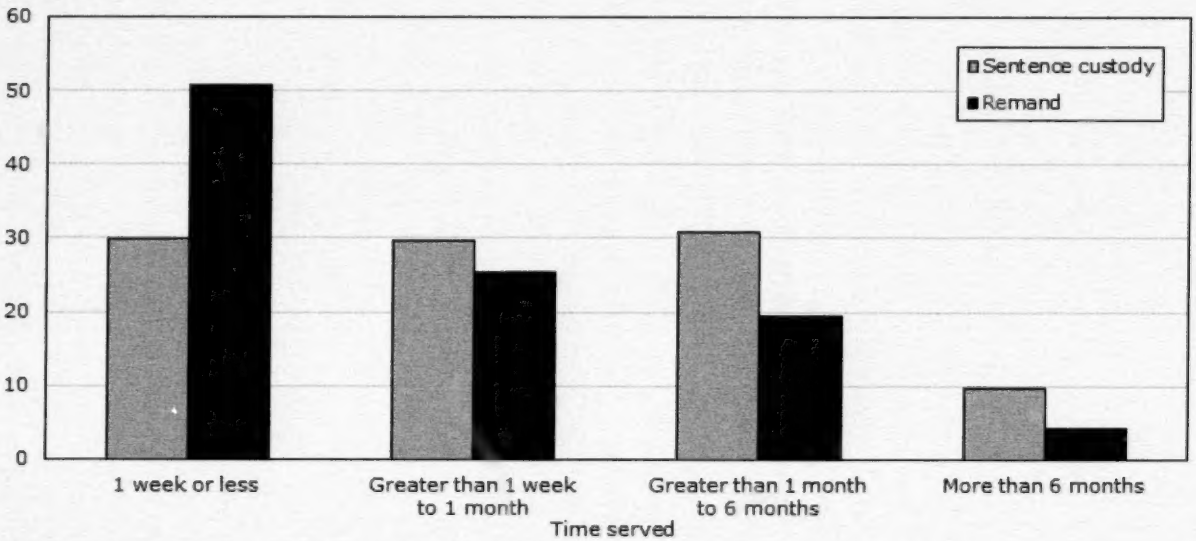
1. Sentenced custody is the detention of offenders convicted of a crime in a federal (two years or more) facility.
2. Sentenced custody is the detention of offenders convicted of a crime in a provincial/territorial (less than two years) facility. Sentenced custody counts for the provinces and territories include offenders on intermittent sentences.
3. Remand is the detention of a person in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. These persons have not been sentenced and can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they won't appear for their court date, danger to themselves and/or others, risk to re-offend). Remand is the responsibility of provincial/territorial correctional services.
Note: Remand and sentenced custody rates at the provincial and territorial level exclude Prince Edward Island and Alberta due to the unavailability of data for part of the period covered. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (18 years and older) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2015/2016.

Chart 2
Percentage of adult admissions to custody, by age group, 2015/2016



Note: Provincial and territorial total admissions excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey 2015/2016.

Chart 3
Percentage of releases from adult provincial/territorial custody, by time served, 2015/2016



Note: Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey 2015/2016.

Text box 1
Adult corrections surveys concepts and coverage

Average counts provide a snapshot of the adult correctional population and represent the number of adults in custody or under community supervision on a typical day. Corrections officials typically perform daily counts of adults in their facilities and monthly counts of adults under community supervision. These are used to calculate the annual average daily custody and community counts as well as average daily inmate costs.

Initial entry represents the first point at which an adult commences an uninterrupted period of supervision within the adult corrections system. Each person is counted only once during his or her period of involvement with correctional services, regardless of subsequent changes in legal hold status.

Admissions for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics surveys are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the number of times an adult moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (for example, from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Admissions therefore represent the number of entries of persons, during a fiscal year, to remand, sentenced custody or a community supervision program, regardless of the previous legal hold status.

Not all provinces and territories reported complete data for 2015/2016. Jurisdictions excluded from particular analyses due to non-reporting are noted throughout the article. The following data are not available:

- Average counts data for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (community supervision and total correctional services).
- Average counts data for Alberta for 2014/2015 (community supervision and total correctional services).
- Admissions data for Alberta.
- Initial entry data for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

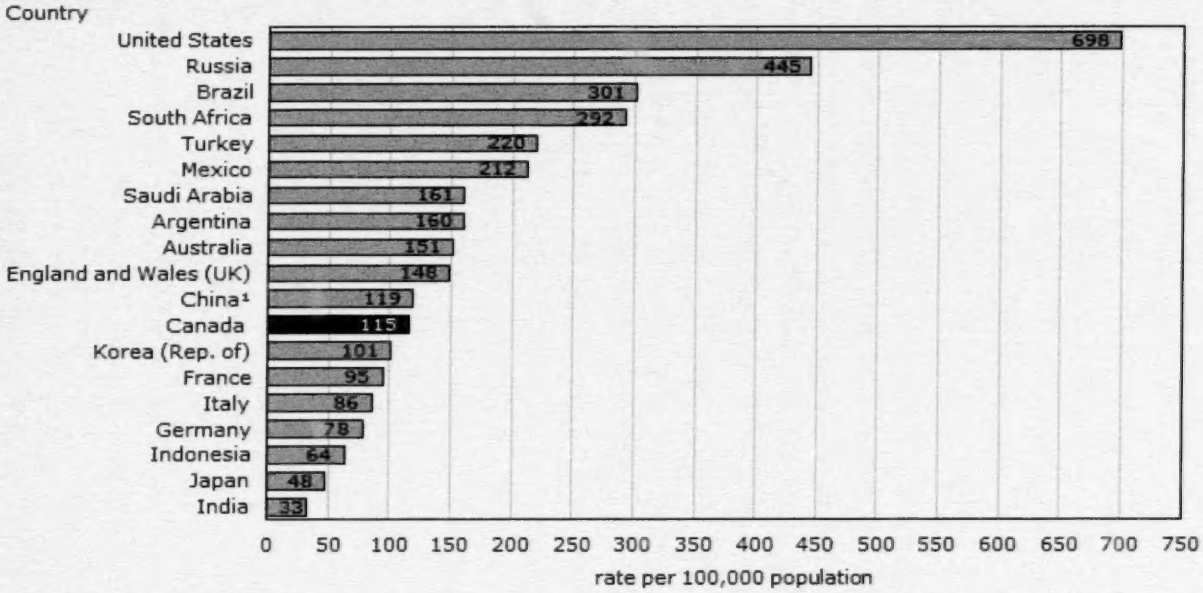
The information presented in this report is based on administrative data. Although the correctional services surveys use nationally agreed upon, standardized concepts and definitions, limitations in jurisdictional comparability may exist due to differences in corrections operations that can affect the uniform application of the standard definitions. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

Text box 2
Canada's incarceration rate is lower than the majority of G20 countries

In 2015/2016, there were on average 41,145 offenders, both adult and youth,[30] in custody on any given day in Canada, representing an incarceration rate of 115 persons in custody per 100,000 population. This was unchanged from the previous year.

Among the 19 countries of the G20 (excludes the European Union), Canada's incarceration rate ranked 12th highest. The United States had the highest incarceration rate (698 persons in custody per 100,000 population) while India reported the lowest incarceration rate (33 persons in custody per 100,000 population).

Text box 2 chart
International incarceration rates, G20 countries



1. The figures for China are for sentenced prisoners only. Figures for pre-trial detention and other forms of detention are not available, but more than 650,000 were so held in 2009 (Supreme People's Procuratorate).
Note: Data for Canada exclude young offenders 12 to 17 years of age in Quebec due to the unavailability of data for the period covered. The methodology used for counting sentenced inmates can vary among countries. These counts represent data accessed on August 8, 2016 from the International Centre for Prison Studies (www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief), with the exception of data from Canada. The reference year can be different from the year indicated for Canada. For this reason, data are presented for information only and caution is recommended when making comparisons. Rates are based on the total number of incarcerated individuals (including those in remand), both youth and adults, and are calculated using the total population. The G20 is comprised of 19 countries and the European Union whose finance ministers and central bank governors study, review and promote discussions on key policy issues pertaining to the global economy for both industrialized and developping countries.
Source: Walmsley, R. 2011. *World Prison Brief - World Prison Population List (11th Edition)*, Institute for Criminal Policy Research; Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2015/2016.

Survey description

The **Adult Correctional Services Survey (ACS)** collects aggregate data on the number and case characteristics (e.g., sex, age group, Aboriginal identity, length of time served) of admissions to and releases from adult correctional services. The following jurisdictions responded to the ACS in 2015/2016: Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The **Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS)** collects microdata on adults and youth under the responsibility of the federal and provincial/territorial correctional systems. Data include socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, Aboriginal identity) as well as information pertaining to correctional supervision, including admissions and releases by legal hold status (e.g. remand, sentenced, probation). The following jurisdictions responded to the ICSS in 2015/2016: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia and Correctional Service Canada.

The **Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report** collects aggregate data on average daily custody counts and month-end supervised community corrections counts in the provincial/territorial and federal adult systems.

Notes

1. Reporting jurisdictions in 2015/2016 for the Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report include Correctional Service Canada and all provinces and territories with the exception of community supervision data for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The overall reported counts include only those jurisdictions for which both custody and community data were available.

2. Analysis of data excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to the unavailability of data.

3. The percent change in total rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

4. The percent change in total rate from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

5. Number of adults charged with a *Criminal Code* offence (excluding traffic offences) (CANSIM table 252-0051).

6. Analysis of data excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to the unavailability of data.

7. Federal offenders on temporary absences are included in custody counts.

8. This refers to sentence and remand populations only. It does not include those held on other temporary detention.

9. Analysis of data excludes "other temporary detention" such as immigration hold, material witness and police lock-up, which accounted for 3% of those in custody in 2015/2016.

10. Analysis of data excludes Prince Edward Island due to the unavailability of data in 2005/2006.

11. Average counts and rates for community data exclude Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to the unavailability of data.

12. Average counts and rates for community data exclude Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to the unavailability of data.

13. Percentage change in the rate of community supervision excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

14. Initial entry data are based on the following reporting provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.

15. Analysis of data excludes Alberta for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 due to the unavailability of data.

16. With the exception of Alberta, all jurisdictions reported admissions data to the Adult Correctional Services Survey or the Integrated Correctional Services Survey in 2015/2016.

17. Analysis of data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

18. The characteristics (sex, age and Aboriginal status) of adults involved in correctional services are available for the admissions data. Given the method by which admissions are counted, the same person may be represented several times in the data as he or she moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting the survey results for age, sex and Aboriginal status of adults under correctional supervision.

19. The characteristics (sex, age and Aboriginal status) of adults involved in correctional services are available for the admissions data. Given the method by which admissions are counted, the same person may be represented several times in the data as he or she moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting the survey results for age, sex and Aboriginal status of adults under correctional supervision.

20. Analysis of data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

21. Source: Populations are based upon July 1st, 2016 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Excludes Alberta population due to the unavailability of Adult Correctional Services Survey data for 2015/2016.

22. The characteristics (sex, age and Aboriginal status) of adults involved in correctional services are available for the admissions data. Given the method by which admissions are counted, the same person may be represented several times in the data as he or she moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting the survey results for age, sex and Aboriginal status of adults under correctional supervision.

23. The term "Aboriginal identity" designates individuals who reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who reported *Registered* or *Treaty Indian Status*, which is, registered, under the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian Band.

24. Analysis of data excludes admissions with unknown Aboriginal identity and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

25. Source: Statistics Canada. National Household Survey and Census, 2011.

26. Releases represent the end of a legal hold status in correctional services and do not necessarily represent the end of supervision by correctional services. For example, releases from remand represent the number of terminations of remand within a fiscal year, regardless of the individual's legal hold status after being remanded. They include cases where a remand was followed directly by a custodial sentence, by a period of community supervision, or by an entry into the community without supervision.

27. Analysis of data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

28. Expenditure data were adjusted for inflation using the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 2014 and 2015 (CANSIM table 326-0021).

29. Operating expenditures include money spent on wages and salaries, professional services, training, and travel.

30. Analysis of data for Canada excludes Quebec youth due to the unavailability of data.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Average daily counts of adults in correctional services, by jurisdiction, 2015/2016

Jurisdiction	Custody[1] number	Custody[1] rate[4]	Percent change incarceration rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016	Community supervision[2] number	Community supervision[2] rate[4]	Percent change in community supervision rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016[5]	Total correctional services[3] number	Total correctional services[3] rate[4]	Percent change in total rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016[3]	Percent change in total rate from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016[3]
Newfoundland and Labrador	359	82	15	1,610	369	-2	1,968	452	1	-14
Prince Edward Island	84	71	-20	824	698	-6	907	769	-8	-11
Nova Scotia	483	62	-5	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
New Brunswick	442	71	8	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Quebec	5,097	76	-2	13,581	202	-2	18,678	277	-2	-4
Ontario	7,960	72	1	43,977	396	-7	51,937	467	-6	-25
Manitoba	2,424	242	0	7,202	719	-5	9,627	960	-4	-4
Saskatchewan	1,812	207	6	6,495	742	16	8,307	948	14	10
Alberta	3,673	112	10	8,767	267	...	12,441	379	...	-15
British Columbia	2,653	69	9	12,146	316	-4	14,798	385	-2	-16
Yukon	94	317	23	336	1,128	-8	431	1,445	-2	1
Northwest Territories	189	570	8	389	1,172	-13	578	1,742	-4	-33
Nunavut	136	575	6	760	3,222	-13	895	3,797	-10	-28
Provinces and territories—total[3]	**25,405**	**88**	**3**	**96,087**	**349**	**-4**	**120,568**	**438**	**-3**	**-16**
Federal[6]	**14,742**	**51**	**-4**	**8,215**	**28**	**3**	**22,956**	**79**	**-1**	**-6**
Total	**40,147**	**139**	**0**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Total custody includes sentenced custody (including intermittent sentences), remand and other temporary detention.
2. Total community supervision includes probation, conditional sentences, provincial parole, full parole, day parole, statutory release, and long-term supervision. The data excludes other types of community supervision and inmates on temporary absence. The total number and rates of adults in community supervision in 2015/2016 excludes adults in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The percent change in total rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.
3. The total number and rates of adults in correctional services in 2015/2016 excludes adults in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. For this reason, total custody plus total community supervision do not sum to the total correctional services. The percent change in total rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. The percent change in total rate from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
4. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (18 years and older) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.
5. The percent change in the community supervision rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.
6. As of 2013/2014, federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts.

Note: Additional data are available on CANSIM (Tables 251-0005 and 251-0006). Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services on any given day. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2015/2016.

Table 2
Average daily counts of adults under correctional supervision, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2015/2016

	Remand			Sentenced custody[1]			Probation		
Jurisdiction	number	rate[2]	percent change in rate from 2014/2015	number	rate[2]	percent change in rate from 2014/2015	number	rate[2]	percent change in rate from 2014/2015[3]
Newfoundland and Labrador	149	34	48	210	48	-1	1,485	341	0
Prince Edward Island	16	13	-5	65	55	-23	819	694	-6
Nova Scotia	264	34	-20	194	25	25	..	...	...
New Brunswick	193	31	31	248	40	-5	..	...	...
Quebec	2,373	35	0	2,724	40	-4	10,989	163	2
Ontario	5,222	47	6	2,526	23	-7	41,584	374	-6
Manitoba	1,598	159	2	827	82	-3	6,638	662	-4
Saskatchewan	769	88	15	1,043	119	0	5,133	586	17
Alberta	2,483	76	16	1,043	32	-3	7,755	236	...
British Columbia	1,611	42	17	1,015	26	-1	10,958	285	-2
Yukon	59	198	30	36	119	12	300	1,008	-9
Northwest Territories	96	289	27	93	281	-6	380	1,144	-10
Nunavut	67	282	18	67	282	-4	708	3,004	-12
Provinces and territories—total[4]	**14,899**	**52**	**8**	**10,091**	**35**	**-4**	**86,749**	**358**	**-3**
Federal[5]	..	...	...	**14,742**	**51**	**-4**	..	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
1. Sentenced custody counts for the provinces/territories include offenders on intermittent sentences (when in) and offenders serving federal sentences where applicable.
2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (18 years and older) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates for probation exclude Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to the unavailability of data.
3. The percent change in total rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
4. The provincial and territorial probation data excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
5. As of 2013/2014, federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts.
Note: Additional data are available on CANSIM (Tables 251-0005 and 251-0006). Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services on any given day. Figures may not add up due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2015/2016.

Table 3
Initial entry of adults into correctional services, by type of supervision and by province, 2015/2016

Type of correctional supervision	Newfoundland and Labrador			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick		
	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2014/2015	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2014/2015	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2014/2015
Custody	**863**	**47**	**6**	**2,434**	**51**	**0**	**2,688**	**67**	**6**
Remand	534	29	26	1,770	37	-2	1,502	37	7
Sentenced custody	241	13	-15	438	9	1	905	23	8
Intermittent sentences	74	4	-17	222	5	9	83	2	-25
Other temporary detention[1]	14	1	-30	4	0	...	198	5	6
Community supervision	**973**	**53**	**-11**	**2,340**	**49**	**4**	**1,334**	**33**	**-4**
Probation	690	38	-5	1,877	39	5	965	24	-4
Conditional sentences	283	15	-21	463	10	-1	369	9	-4
Bail supervision	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total correctional supervision	**1,836**	**100**	**-4**	**4,774**	**100**	**2**	**4,022**	**100**	**3**

Type of correctional supervision	Ontario			British Columbia			Total correctional services[2]		
	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2014/2015	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2014/2015	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2014/2015
Custody	**36,124**	**67**	**0**	**5,365**	**28**	**8**	**47,474**	**57**	**1**
Remand	28,516	53	1	3,345	18	9	35,667	43	2
Sentenced custody	3,405	6	-9	462	2	-12	5,451	7	-6
Intermittent sentences	2,327	4	1	214	1	17	2,920	3	1
Other temporary detention[1]	1,876	3	2	1,344	7	12	3,436	4	6
Community supervision	**17,940**	**33**	**-4**	**13,709**	**72**	**2**	**36,296**	**43**	**-2**
Probation	15,875	29	-4	2,650	14	-3	22,057	26	-3
Conditional sentences	2,065	4	-8	533	3	-20	3,713	4	-10
Bail supervision	..	...	...	10,526	55	5	10,526	13	5
Total correctional supervision	**54,064**	**100**	**-1**	**19,074**	**100**	**4**	**83,770**	**100**	**0**

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Other temporary detention include persons who are being held in provincial/territorial correctional institutions for lock-ups, parole violations or suspensions, immigration holds, and those who are temporarily detained without warrants of any type.

2. Total correctional services is based on the reporting provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. An initial entry represents the first point at which an adult commences uninterrupted supervision within the adult correctional system. Each adult entering the system is only counted once during their period of involvement with corrections, regardless of any change in legal status.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2015/2016.

Table 4
Admissions to adult correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2015/2016

	Custody					Community supervision					Total correctional supervision	
	Sentenced custody	Remand	Other temporary custody[1]	Total	Change from 2014/2015	Probation	Conditional sentences	Other[2]	Total	Change from 2014/2015	Total	Change from 2014/2015
Jurisdiction	number				percent	number				percent	number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,038	879	113	2,030	2	1,393	362	..	1,755	-5	3,785	-1
Prince Edward Island	511	153	..	664	-12	708	18	186	912	0	1,576	-12
Nova Scotia	1,838	2,944	241	5,023	-1	2,762	659	1,217	4,638	0	9,661	0
New Brunswick	2,392	2,119	535	5,046	7	1,566	507	263	2,336	-3	7,382	3
Quebec	10,469	28,972	3,724	43,165	-2	9,141	1,893	11,663	22,697	-3	65,862	-2
Ontario	23,641	46,874	4,804	75,319	0	27,686	3,188	360	31,234	-4	106,553	-1
Manitoba	6,883	13,260	7,515	27,658	5	7,784	926	1,541	10,251	-6	37,909	2
Saskatchewan	4,609	8,274	303	13,186	8	4,972	1,574	3,248	9,794	-7	22,980	1
British Columbia	10,268	14,679	1,550	26,497	9	9,026	1,933	20,011	30,970	3	57,467	6
Yukon	257	444	8	709	3	316	90	801	1,207	21	1,916	14
Northwest Territories	438	598	..	1,036	27	317	34	118	469	9	1,505	21
Nunavut	427	429	..	856	-20	111	21	490	622	-23	1,478	-21
Provincial and territorial—total	**62,771**	**119,625**	**18,793**	**201,189**	**2**	**65,782**	**11,205**	**39,898**	**116,885**	**-2**	**318,074**	**0**
Federal[3]	**4,940**	**...**	**2,678**	**7,618**	**1**	**..**	**..**	**7,504**	**7,504**	**1**	**15,122**	**1**
Total—all jurisdictions	**67,711**	**119,625**	**21,471**	**208,807**	**-2**	**65,782**	**11,205**	**47,402**	**124,389**	**-2**	**333,196**	**0**

.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
1. Other temporary detention include persons who are being held in provincial/territorial correctional institutions for lock-ups, parole violations or suspensions, immigration holds, and those who are temporarily detained without warrants of any type.
2. Other community programs includes for example, community service orders, provincial paroles (Quebec and Ontario), fine option programs, bail supervision and restitution orders. Due to limitations and differences among jurisdictional programs, inter-jurisdictional comparisons of the data should be made with caution.
3. Federal sentenced custody includes warrant of committal admissions. Revocations of conditional release are included under other temporary custody. Federal community supervision includes provincial/territorial (except Quebec and Ontario) and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release.
Note: Additional data are available on CANSIM (Tables 251-0020 and 251-0028). Admissions represent movement from one legal status to another. For instance an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission to remand and one to sentenced custody. Admissions data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2015/2016.

Table 5
Admissions to adult correctional services, by characteristic of persons admitted, type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2015/2016

	Custody		Community		Total correctional supervision	
	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal
Jurisdiction	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	12	26	24	25	18	25
Prince Edward Island	16	6	22	6	20	6
Nova Scotia	13	10	24	6	18	8
New Brunswick	13	11	22	10	16	10
Quebec	11	5	17	6	13	6
Ontario	13	13	19	11	15	12
Manitoba	19	73	26	57	21	68
Saskatchewan	16	76	23	73	19	75
British Columbia	11	31	19	27	15	29
Yukon	12	70	20	58	17	62
Northwest Territories	5	86	17	86	9	86
Nunavut	4	100	17	100	9	100
Provincial and territorial—total	**13**	**27**	**20**	**24**	**16**	**26**
Federal	**7**	**28**	**7**	**26**	**7**	**27**

Note: Additional data are available on CANSIM (Tables 251-0021, 251-0022, 251-0025, 251-0026 and 251-0028). Admissions represent movement from one legal status to another. For instance an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission to remand and one to sentenced custody. The calculation of percentages excludes admissions for which the information was unknown. Admissions data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2015/2016.

Table 6
Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, by jurisdiction, 2015/2016

Jurisdiction	Administration and central services	Custody	Community supervision	National and Provincial Parole Board	Total[1]	Change from 2014/2015[2]	Average daily inmate cost in 2015/2016[3]	Per capita cost in 2015/2016[4]
	thousands of dollars					percent	dollars	
Newfoundland and Labrador	368	32,148	4,319	...	36,835	6	245	70
Prince Edward Island	444	8,407	1,380	...	10,231	3	274	70
Nova Scotia[5]	4,540	45,081	8,260	...	57,882	19	255	61
New Brunswick	1,334	31,591	3,988	...	36,913	2	195	49
Quebec	10,716	398,438	72,595	4,690	486,439	3	214	59
Ontario	73,091	627,740	115,060	2,233	818,123	2	215	59
Manitoba	4,559	180,950	19,922	...	205,431	6	204	159
Saskatchewan	5,697	110,061	15,117	...	130,875	3	166	115
Alberta[6]	7,999	191,447	40,162	...	239,608	32	142	57
British Columbia	12,206	196,347	55,012	...	263,565	3	202	56
Yukon	359	10,936	2,280	...	13,575	4	316	363
Northwest Territories	1,377	26,868	4,182	...	32,428	8	388	736
Nunavut	6,332	27,668	3,172	...	37,172	2	558	1,007
Provincial and territorial—total	**129,021**	**1,887,683**	**345,449**	**6,922**	**2,369,076**	**6**	**203**	**66**
Federal[7]	**..**	**1,363,884**	**137,302**	**46,300**	**2,235,401**	**-9**	**283**	**62**
Total—all jurisdictions	**..**	**..**	**..**	**53,222**	**4,604,476**	**-2**	**232**	**128**

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Due to rounding, the total could be slightly different from the sum of expenditures by sector. For federal expenditures, total includes unknown operating expenditures.
2. The percentage change is calculated in constant dollars according to the all-items Consumer Price Index for 2014 and 2015 (CANSIM table 326-0021).
3. Average daily inmate cost is derived based on the institutional operating costs (custody) and the actual-in count (which represents persons held in custody under sentence, remand or who are otherwise legally required to be in custody and who are present at the time the count is taken) provided via the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults.
4. Per capita cost is the total operating expenditures on correctional services, divided by the total population on July 1, 2014. Total operating expenditures exclude capital expenditures. Methods of calculating expenditures may differ from one jurisdiction to another. Costs may also vary according to number of offenders admitted and the length of sentences. Therefore, caution should be exercised when comparing per capita costs from one jurisdiction to another.
5. In 2015/2016, Nova Scotia's average daily inmate costs increased 34%. This increase is attributed to an increase in the institutional operating costs of the opening of a new facility coupled with a lower actual-in count of persons in custody in 2015/2016.
6. As of 2015/2016, the reporting of expenditures for Alberta were amended to the current methodology used by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics for all categories: headquarters and management, institutions, probation and community services. Previous to 2015/2016, expenditure data for Alberta excluded employer contributions, wage and contract employee costs. As a result of these exclusions and an increase in the inmate population in Alberta, expenditures and per diems (average daily inmate costs) in 2015/2016 are higher than in previous years. Comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
7. Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) expenditures for 2015/2016 include CORCAN (a special operating agency of CSC). Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.

Note: Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 251-0018).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2015/2016.